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Bureau of Land Management

Museum Collections Management Summary

Annual Report for 2001

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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sustains the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The public lands are valued for their environmental resources, recreational and scenic values, the cultural and paleontological resources they contain, their vast open spaces and significant resource commodities. The lands administered by BLM embrace some of the most culturally diverse and scientifically important resources managed by any Federal agency and it is from them that museum collections are derived. Through these collections, the public can experience the Nation's rich heritage through exhibits, educational opportunities, interpretive programs, hands-on involvement and scientific research. Museum collections and objects are found in BLM archaeological, historic and paleontological sites.

Archeological and Historical Resources - The BLM's archeological and historical resources (an estimated 4 to 4.5 million cultural properties) span millennia and include very early human occupation sites. These resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture of America which contribute to the understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation. Museum collections for which the Bureau has stewardship responsibilities have been made under permit from these sites for more than 90 years.

Paleontological Resources - Materials from paleontological sites are another important aspect of museum collections which originate from BLM managed lands. The Public Lands have served as our Nation's greatest outdoor laboratory and classroom for investigating the fascinating history of life on earth. Fossils from the public lands have contributed significantly to scientific research and public education. Many of the earliest described and most widely known dinosaurs, such as Apatosaurus, Stegosaurus, and Allosaurus, were excavated from BLM land.

National Historic Trails - The National Historic Trails, designated by Congress and managed by BLM, are part of a national treasure that benefit all Americans. The purpose of designation is to identify historic routes and protect their remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. The BLM manages more than 3,500 miles of historic trails, more than any other federal agency. These trails include the Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and El Camino Real. Artifacts from these trails have been collected over many decades.

National Monuments - Another source of museum collections are National Monuments which are designated by the President or Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other items of historic or scientific interest on Public Lands. The BLM currently manages 15 monuments with the potential for the discovery of museum collections. These monuments, comprised of 5,638,273 acres, include the: Canyons of the Ancients in Colorado; Pompeys Pillar and Upper Missouri River Breaks in Montana; Ironwood Forest, Sonoran Desert, Vermillion Cliffs, Grand Canyon-Parashant and Agua Fria in Arizona; Cascade-Siskiyou in Oregon; Kasha-Katuwe Tent

Rocks in New Mexico; Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains in California; Craters of the Moon in Idaho; and, Grand Staircase-Escalante in Utah.

I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Highlights of Progress During 2001 in Meeting BLM's Museum Collections Management Goals

Detailed accomplishments and measures taken regarding museum collections are presented regularly in the *United States Department of the Interior Annual Report*, the *Federal Archaeology Program Report to Congress*, and the *Bureau of Land Management Annual Report*. Generally, the agency has a number of accomplishments which are a tribute to the creative professional staff involved, dedicated volunteers and interns and supplemental funding from non-federal sources. Some of these accomplishments include: continued improvement of facilities and data systems, reduction of cataloging backlogs; the creation of a number of illustrated brochures and posters on collections, exhibits and facilities; the publication of popular, scientific, and technical reports; the issuance of policies and manuals regarding museum collections; the design, development, production of outstanding exhibits (temporary, permanent and traveling); the creation and distribution of educational programs, teacher's curriculum guides, teacher activities and the sponsorship of numerous teacher workshops; receipt of numerous grants and special recognition awards; the development of interactive websites; and, the sponsorship of internship and volunteer programs.

Highlights of some specific accomplishments in 2001 which are related to the primary goals of the BLM Museum Collections Management Program are presented below. Some accomplishments relate to more than one goal but are generally listed under only one.

1. Facilitate Appropriate Management, Preservation and Use of Collections in BLM Facilities.

Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC)

- Location and duplication of photos, maps and documents for various collection.
- Distribution of "The Dolores Legacy: A User's Guide to the Dolores Archaeological Program Data."
- Transfer of Hovenweep materials and the Cannonball and Chimney Rock collections to AHC
- Continued work on "Save America's Treasures" grant.
- Receipt of new grant and continued conversions initiated with "Colorado State Historical Fund" grant.
- Processing of research requests and outgoing and incoming loans.
- Traveling exhibits loaned.
- Upgrade of storage, fire systems, facility maintenance, and security.
- Information requests answered.

Billings Curation Center (BCC)

- Upgrading security, environmental controls, storage, laboratory and research space.
- Updating of disaster and pest management plans.
- Initiation of fee collection policy.
- Traveling exhibits loaned.
- Information requests answered.

National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (Oregon Trail Center or OTC)*

**OTC was closed for 3 months in order to retrofit the facility so there will understandably be a reduction in accomplishments.*

- Conservation, packaging and removal and return of all artifacts and exhibits to and from OTC due to retrofit of the facility to reinforce against high winds frequent to the area.
- Renovation, rehabilitation and upgrading of permanent exhibits.
- Re-carpeting of exhibit area.
- Leo Adler Theater improvements-new audio, projecting and lighting systems, carpeting, upholstery and enlarged stage area allowing greater diversity of programs.
- Purchase of photographic and computer equipment for record keeping and digitizing photographs of collections.
- Continued transfer of data to collections management system.
- Information requests answered.

2. Integrate the Use and Protection of Museum Collections with the Mission of the BLM.

Information Memorandum 2001-066 "Treatment of Museum Collections in Bureau of Land Management Offices" finalized, reaffirming the policy prohibiting the retention of museum collections or objects in Bureau offices, requiring offices to transfer collections to a repository.

Production of one million dollar overtarget budget request for museum collections for FY 2002.

Production of one million dollar overtarget budget request for museum collections for FY 2003.

Briefing of budget specialists and BLM managers on museum collections issues.

Provision of museum collections language to budget specialists, BLM managers and staff for BLM documents and reports.

Provision to BLM and DOI Legislative Affairs offices of data, reviews, edits, comments and reports on proposed museum collections orientated legislation.

3. Establish Procedures for Accountability for Museum Collections Held in Non-Federal Facilities.

Collation and follow up on responses to BLM request that non-federal facilities identify Bureau collections.

Collation of nation wide museum responses to BLM letters, implementing IG recommendations, to determine the feasibility of initiating repository agreements regarding the management of Bureau collections.

Production of 2nd draft expansion of "BLM Cultural Resource Manual" sections regarding museum collections.

Production of *"Non-Federal Institutions Holding Museum Collections From BLM Managed Lands in 2001."*

4. Support Education Efforts to Enhance Awareness of BLM Museum Collections.

Partnership with the DOI Museum to produce new exhibits at the Interior Museum:

- *Parasaurolophus: a Dinosaur Discovery on Interior's Public Lands*, including simulations of the sounds the dinosaur made through its long hollow crest, on loan from the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science.
- *Portraits of Archaeology on BLM Lands*: including 6 posters, along with prehistoric and historic objects related to the theme of the posters was exhibited from the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming.

Partnership with Museum of Northern Arizona, Paleontology Preparation Laboratory for live-interactive broadcast to public schools nationwide featuring a dinosaur from the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.

Development of headquarters BLM Cultural Heritage web site including museum collections portions: www.blm.gov/heritage/sp.htm.

Creation, or expansion and updating, of interactive BLM state web sites including cultural heritage, paleontological and collections information:

- www.az.blm.gov/historic.htm
- www.ak.blm.gov/ak930/cultrl.html
- www.ca.blm.gov/caso/arch-cult.html
- www.co.blm.gov/ahe
- www.id.blm.gov/archaeology/index.htm
- www.mt.blm.gov/bcc/index.html
- www.nm.blm.gov/www/nmso/cultural/cultural_splash.html
- www.nm.blm.gov/www/new_home_2.html
- www.nv.blm.gov/cultural.htm
- www.or.blm.gov/salem/html/archaeology/
- www.or.blm.gov/NHOTIC/
- www.ut.blm.gov/wh3cultural.html
- www.wy.blm.gov/whatwedo/tracsite.new/rgdt_new.html

Partnership with the Nevada State Museum in the continuing development of the museum project and exhibit "Under One Sky."

Partnership with the Bowman Museum, Prineville, OR for the exhibit: "The Ubiquitous Tobacco Tin."

Partnership with the University of Oklahoma for the analysis, report preparation and curation of archaeological collections from Tanque and Timber Draw Projects.

Partnership with the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (State of Idaho) extending cooperative agreement

to manage and maintain archaeological collections from Idaho public lands at established repositories in the State of Idaho.

Partnership with Boise State University to catalog collections for eventual transfer to Idaho's Western Repository (Idaho State Historical Society) for potential display.

Partnership with Idaho's Eastern Repository (Idaho State University) to catalog artifacts from archaeological site 10CL10, and develop digital photographic images of selected portions of the collections for on-line scientific research and study.

Partnerships with non-federal repositories in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming for artifact cataloging, curation, accessioning, conservation, and dating, as well as, the purchase of supplies and equipment.

Select publications regarding collections from BLM managed lands:

- "West Wing Mountain Quarry and Ground Stone Manufacturing Site: Data Recovery at AZ T:8:63(ASU)," J. Brunson-Hadley, *BLM CRM Report*, 2001.
- "Pronghorn Past and Present: Archaeology, Ethnography, and Biology," J. Pastor, P. Lubinski eds. *Memoir 32, Plains Anthropologist*, 45:174.(140pp) November 2000.
- "35HA3055: A Prehistoric Jackrabbit Roasting Site in Southeastern Oregon," S. Thomas, P. O'Grady, D. Braden, M. Helzer, L Thompson and E. Mueller. *Current Archaeological Happenings in Oregon*. 25:4. 2001.
- "Vertebrate Paleontology of Utah," *Utah Geological Survey Misc Publications* 99:1 (553pp).
- "Cenozoic Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the John Day Basin, Oregon, USA." *Programs and Abstracts: North American Paleontology Convention 2001*. Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley. 21, Supp 2.

Select presentations regarding collections from BLM managed lands:

- Symposium, "Fossil Futures: Preserving Fossils from Public Lands" North American Paleontological Convention 2001, University of California, Berkeley, June 2001.
- Poster and Symposium "Cenozoic Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the John Day Basin, Oregon, USA." Ted Fremd-Moderator, North American Paleontological Convention 2001, University of California, Berkeley, June 2001.
- Symposium, "The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Western Desert Region, Arizona, Nevada and California," John Rose-Moderator, Society of American Archaeology Meeting, New Orleans, May 2001.
- Presentation, "Retrieval and Preservation of Southwest Colorado Collections: Project Goals," Partnership Opportunities for Federally Associated Collections, Austin Texas, November 2000.

Museum Partnership Program projects for 2001:

Consultation, cooperation and communication with museums and universities to conserve invaluable non-renewable archaeological and paleontological resources through funding, guidance and assistance

provided by the BLM's Museum Partnership Program to the following institutions:

- New Mexico Museum of Indian Arts and Culture for the "Public Access Website Project"
- Phoebe Hearst Museum for the "Great Basin Archaeology Partnership Project"
- Nevada State Museum for the "Ancient Textiles Project"
- New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science for the "Paleontological Screening Laboratory Project"
- Museum of the Rockies for the "Torosaurus Exhibit Project"
- Oregon State University for the "Everson Creek Quarry Collections Project"
- Maturango Museum for the "Wikiup Conservation Project"
- Eastern Oregon University for the "Facts and Artifacts Project"

AHC

- Expansion and updating interactive website (www.co.blm.gov/ahc) which includes: Landscape, More About the Museum; Permanent & Special Exhibits; Archaeological Sites; Artifact Gallery; Who Were the Anasazi; Resources for Teachers; Public Lands Interpretive Association.
- Special exhibits and events series, including "The Landscape Remembers."
- Initiated docent programs, curricula and school activities for visiting school groups.
- Cosponsored the 73rd annual Pecos Conference.
- Public tours of curation areas conducted for 65 tour groups (526 individuals).
- Artifact teaching kits mailed to schools nation wide.
- Issuance of press releases for all exhibit and events.

BCC

- Expansion and updating of interactive website (www.mt.blm.gov/bcc) which features: Origins; Opportunities; Sites; Collections; Links; People at the BCC; and BCC News.
- Promotion of "Your Cultural Resources" traveling exhibit advocating care and management of cultural materials on public lands.
- Curation Assistant Internships awarded to 3 students nationwide.
- Development of the "Mill Iron Site Exhibit" regarding a Bison kill/processing site.
- Development of numerous table top exhibitions featuring in-house collections.
- Promotion of "Billings Curation Center" through an traveling exhibit introducing BCC, its mission and collections.
- Development and distribution to publics of BCC promotional materials (mugs, pens, pencils, key chains).
- Development and delivery of educational program on archaeology for elementary school students.
- "Open House" days held to promote the Center and increase visibility.
- Issuance of press releases for all exhibit and events.

OTC

- Updating of interactive website (www.or.blm.gov/NHOTIC) featuring: About the Center; For Teachers & Kids; Oregon Trail History; Regional Info; Natural Resources; Calendar of Events; Shopping in the Oregon Trail Shop.
- Mounting of "Facts and Artifacts" exhibit of 90 artifacts, photographs and text to demonstrate

- how artifacts can be used to better understand the past.
- Development of “Facts and Artifacts” web page to provide a virtual tour of the exhibit for off-site visitors.
- Distribution of “National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center Educational Resource Guide” with downloadable copy on OTC website.
- Completed reconstruction of Stamp Mill building and exhibit, furnished with historic mining equipment and tools from site collection, interpretive materials, and interior display.
- Answered research requests related to historical information, artifacts, or exhibits.
- Provision of artifact photographs to public and private entities.
- Issuance of press releases for all exhibit and events.

5. Maintain and Strengthen Collections Management Expertise Among BLM Staff Who Deal With Museum Collections.

Professional representation by BLM staff at:

- American Association of Museums Annual Meeting
- American Association of State and Local History Meeting
- Conference on Fossil Resources
- Department of the Interior Museum Property Committee
- Executive Property Committee (DOI)
- Interagency Federal Collections Working Group (DOI)
- NW Anthropology Conference
- Oregon Museums Association Meetings and Workshops
- Partnership Opportunities for Federally Associated Collections, Third Conference
- Pecos Conference
- Plains Conference
- Project Action Team, Ownership of Federally Associated Collections (DOI)
- Property Management Partnership (DOI)
- Society for American Archaeology Meeting
- Society for Vertebrate Paleontology
- Western Museums Association Meeting
- Western Paleontology Society Conference
- Western Vertebrate Paleontology Conference

Procurement and distribution to BLM Field Offices, other agencies, museum colleagues, and professional organizations of; policy documents, maps, pertinent websites, germane legislation, funding sources, exhibit announcements, professional meetings information, training opportunities, employment opportunities and technical information regarding museum collections issues.

Select training taken:

- Conservation and Moving Museum Collections, Fraser, Spafford-Ricci Inc - OTC, 2000
- Managing Museum Property, DOI Training, Denver, CO - January 2001
- Managing Museum Property, DOI Training, Laurel, MD - April 2001

II. RESOURCES

Summary of Resources Available in BLM for Managing Museum Collections

Personnel - Current positions in museum collections management number 5 individuals. The National Curator, the Curator and Assistant Curator at AHC, the Curator at BCC, and the Historian/Curator at OTC are the only positions principally devoted to museum collections curation issues. The individuals occupying these positions are also required to deal with other issues, such as the NAGPRA, legislative analysis, Native American issues, education, interpretation, and administration. Minimal time is spent by other professionals, such as the 11 Cultural Heritage Program State leads and the 4 Regional Paleontologists. With budget cuts and corresponding personnel reductions, many of these individuals are also responsible for other technical programs, such as recreation, planning, wilderness, each of which was formerly a full-time position. The BLM Field Office personnel (formerly District and Area personnel) generally do not have any responsibilities or duties related to museum collections as part of their position description. Cultural Resource Use Permits are issued from the BLM State Offices and the collections are transferred to museums by the permittee.

Funding - The overall budget for museum collections management in the Bureau is \$500,000. This funding is distributed across the headquarters and field offices. The Congressional appropriations process does not allocate funds for this activity separately. In general, the Bureau uses Cultural Heritage funds. Activities include policy guidance, oversight, management of internal collections with priorities set at the field level on an annual basis. Repeated requests for additional funding in the amount of \$1,000,000 in the 2001, 2002, and 2003 budgets have been rejected by the Office of Management and Budget and/or the Department.

III. ISSUES

Issues That Impact the Bureau's Ability to Implement the BLM's Museum Collections Plan

Administration Priorities

The President and the Secretary of Interior have made Energy Development and Fire Management the major priorities for the agencies in DOI. The BLM's top priorities currently are Energy, Planning, Fire and the National Landscape Conservation System. Clearly with a shifting in priorities, this will affect our ability to accomplish Cultural Heritage and museum collections management goals.

- *National Fire Plan* - Due to the extensive wildfires in the West last summer, with 25,000 firefighters battling wildfires in 16 western states, the President directed DOI and the Agriculture Department to develop a response plan to severe wildland fires. Congress mandated implementation through the National Fire Plan (www.fireplan.gov/). It is a long-term commitment based on cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, Tribes, and interested publics. The key areas include firefighting, rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuel reduction, community assistance and accountability. Implementation of the Plan in BLM has included the hiring 19 temporary or permanent archaeologists who would be involved in all of these areas. These positions will report to the Fire Program but be affiliated with Cultural Heritage. Their participation in fire training, fire management planning, direct involvement in fires, fire projects and post fire effects evaluation will require a great deal of their time. With these hires in most states, a reordering of new space, financial and equipment demands are being made on BLM resources. Collection of artifacts will occur during all fire management phases, including fire planning, fuels treatments, suppression, and restoration and rehabilitation. Each collection requires curation, and that means investments of staff, resources, time and space to properly transport, process, stabilize, store and maintain the materials in accord with Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 79. As the fire program funds increase, and the number of fire projects increase, the frequency of collections will rise, and the demands imposed on the Museum Collections program will increase exponentially, without an anticipated increase in funding for museum collections management.
- *National Monument Designations* - National Monuments are designated by the President or Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other items of historic or scientific interest on public lands. Designation in 2000 of 15 National Monuments, all but one of which have cultural and/or paleontological resources, has dramatically increased BLM responsibilities. These monuments, comprised of 5,638,273 acres, include the Canyons of the Ancients in Colorado, Pompeys Pillar and Upper Missouri River Breaks in Montana, Ironwood Forest, Sonoran Desert, Vermillion Cliffs, Grand Canyon-Parashant and Agua Fria in Arizona, Cascade-Siskiyou in Oregon, Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks in New Mexico, Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains in California, Craters of the Moon in Idaho, and Grand Staircase-Escalante in Utah. With the exception of the Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains, little or no Congressional appropriations have been identified. Therefore, the Bureau has incurred a large additional workload responsibility with little or no resources. Clearly this will also affect our ability to accomplish Cultural Heritage Program goals including museum collections.

Office of Inspector General Audits

Cultural Resources Audit- An audit was conducted June 1998 through January 1999 on cultural resources in the BLM by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) ("Cultural Resource Management, Bureau of Land Management," Report No. 99-I-808, September 1999) making 3 recommendations regarding collections management, considering these recommendations to be "resolved; not implemented," "with no further response to the Office of the Inspector General required." The recommendations were:

- "Ensure that the Bureau develops and implements in a timely manner a Collections Management Plan which is in compliance with Departmental property management requirements."
- "Ensure that the Bureau's revised Collections Management Plan includes procedures for permittee and repository confirmation to the Bureau of receipt of Federal (Bureau) collections, including a brief description of the collected objects. Also, both Federal (Bureau) and non-federal repositories should be requested to identify, in accordance with the repositories' capabilities, the Federal (Bureau) collections. Thereafter, the reported inventory information should be validated periodically."
- "Contact all Bureau Museum Partnership Program repositories to determine the feasibility of initiating repository agreements regarding the management of Federal (Bureau) collections. Also, written repository agreements should be developed and executed with those non-federal repositories willing to participate in a repository agreement process."

The Bureau has substantially implemented all of the recommendations.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Audit (NAGPRA) - An audit was conducted April through September 1999 with the objective of determining whether BLM complied with the requirements of NAGPRA and related regulations ("Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Activities, Bureau of Land Management", Report No. 00-I-377, May 2000) finding that, "...overall, BLM had made significant progress in complying with the requirements of NAGPRA. Specifically, BLM located and determined tribal affiliation for about 90 percent of the Native American human remains included in its museum collections."

Two recommendations were made by the IG to improve implementation of NAGPRA in the BLM and both have been implemented.

NAGPRA

The NAGPRA has been, and continues to be, the number one museum collection priority of the Bureau. The Act requires federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds to locate, inventory and determine the ultimate disposition of cultural items, that is, museum collections of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony under their possession or control. It also requires consultation with appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes, Native Alaskan and Native Hawaiian organizations regarding the identification and affiliation of these materials.

Inventories and Summaries have been substantially completed for Bureau collections and all materials which have been formally identified for repatriation or transfer under NAGPRA have been offered to the affiliated federally recognized tribes. All claimed materials have been repatriated.

BLM Field Office Collections

During the 1991 and 1993 surveys of museum collections called for by the Department, many BLM field offices mistakenly reported non collections material as museum collections. The long-standing policy of the Bureau is that museum collections are not to be maintained in Bureau offices. In 1997, BLM conducted an internal review involving interviews with field personnel, interviews with external parties (federal and non federal), and review of the original data sheets submitted by field offices. The results of the review were documented and the original figures were discarded with explanation in the "Museum Collections Management Summary Report for 1997," with extensive explanation in meetings over the years with the Office of Property and Acquisition Management staff.

Information Memorandum (IM) 2001-066, "Treatment of Museum Collections in Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Offices," was finalized in 2001. This IM comprehensively addresses the recommendations made by the IG and Department and was heavily vetted in the field by both Cultural and Property staffs to insure it was reasonable and a logistically sound approach. It reaffirms the policy prohibiting the retention of museum collections in Bureau offices and requires all Bureau offices having collections to transfer them to an appropriate repository. All transfers will be reported to the National Curator, who will assist field offices as needed in this effort. Extensive funds will be required for transfers to cover artifact inventory, completion of cultural reports associated with collections, supplies, processing and packaging of artifacts, copying reports, and site forms according to repository standards.

Funding and Personnel

The current funding of approximately \$500,000 and 5 positions, severely restricts the ability of the BLM to develop more meaningful pro-active efforts both internally and externally with museums and non-Federal facilities. With relatively flat budgets, funding has not significantly increased overall for Cultural Heritage programs and not at all for museum collections management in spite of annual requests for increased funding. If and when funding was increased, additional museum collection management issues could be addressed.

Reduction of Cataloging Backlog

The reduction of cataloging backlog in Bureau facilities is a priority. The Bureau has identified the following funding needs and target dates to reduce cataloging backlog.

Figure 1. Funding Needs for Reduction of Cataloging Backlog in BLM Facilities

Target Date for Completion of Cataloging with FY 1999 Resource Levels	Target Date with Increase in Annual Funding of * \$250,000.00 AHC \$200,000.00 BCC	Target Date with Increase in Annual Funding of * \$ 500,000.00 AHC \$ 400,000.00 BCC	Target Date with Increase in Annual Funding of * \$1,000,000.00 AHC
year of completion AHC 2021 BCC 2007	year of completion AHC 2016 BCC 2004	year of completion AHC 2008 BCC 2002	year of completion AHC 2004

*Target dates and funding figures are an estimate and are predicated on existing funding, personnel & facility conditions. To date BLM has requested and been denied increased funding for this purpose for 3 consecutive years.

BLM Facility Needs - Each Bureau facility has documentation procedures for managing collections. These include planning documents, documentation procedures and preservation and protection procedures. However, implementing these procedures with adequate personnel, and equipment is a critical need.

Actions to Address Funding Issues

Additional funding for FY2001 was requested in the sum \$1,000,000 for museum collections and NAGPRA but was rejected. Additional funding for FY2002 was requested in the sums of \$500,000 for museum collections and \$500,000 for NAGPRA. This additional funding request was also rejected. Additional funding for FY2003 was requested in the sums of \$800,000 for museum collections and \$200,000 for NAGPRA. This funding was being sought in order to assist BLM to substantially meet GPRA performance measure targets, address some IG and Departmental concerns and preserve collections for research, interpretation, education and exhibit. Additional funds for NAGPRA would have assisted the BLM fulfill a mandated responsibility in a highly visible and sensitive area. This funding request, as others, was rejected by the Department or OMB.

Potential Sources of Funding

The Bureau requires significant increases in appropriated funds for museum collections management. In the interim, however, the limited funding in BLM for this program will be expanded through creative low-cost or no-cost solutions, the adaptation of existing materials, an emphasis on partnerships with state and federal agencies, universities and museums which support priority work and are cost-effective. The goals of this plan can also be expanded and enhanced by the use of interns and volunteers.

The BLM is continuing to seek cooperative, minimal cost partnerships with external museums and facilities. Numerous museum collections projects with non-federal facilities were funded in 2001, with

partners contributing time, materials, expertise and access. Internally, limited basic funding was expanded through the receipt of grants, donations, and funding from other agencies. The 3 internal BLM facilities expanded resources in 2001 through the sponsorship of volunteers and hosted workers, Interns and Volunteer Interns for thousands of hours of contributed time to further program goals.

IV. REVISIONS TO BUREAU PLAN

Summary of Revisions to the BLM Plan for Managing Museum Collections

With the finalization on November 15, 1999, of a revised Bureau *Plan for Managing Museum Collections*, the BLM amended the previous plan in all areas. It incorporates recommendations made by IG audit Report No. 99-I-808, September 1999. It is a plan which, recognizing historic and substantial problems, emphasizes the expansion of limited funding through creative low-cost or no-cost solutions, the adaptation of existing materials, and an emphasis on partnerships with State and Federal agencies, universities and museums which support the BLM priorities and are cost-effective. The goals of the plan can also be expanded and enhanced by the use of interns and volunteers.

V. GOALS

Vision Statement and Primary Goals of the BLM Museum Collections Management Program

Vision Statement

All museum collections for which BLM is accountable are managed to professional standards, in compliance with applicable laws and are accessible to appropriate publics.

Goals and Tasks

The primary goals and priorities of museum collections management in the Bureau are presented below based on current personnel, and funding and priorities. These goals will be adjusted over time to reflect additional data, changes in resources, priorities and policies. Tasks to achieve these goals are presented in the BLM's *Museum Collections Management Plan*, Revised, November 1999.

Goal 1: Facilitate Appropriate Management, Preservation and Use of Collections in BLM Facilities. Identify and improve BLM museum collections facilities and collections conditions. Priority given to: 1) completion of NAGPRA process; 2) inventory of in-house repository collections of AHC and BCC and; 3) upgrading of storage and security at OTC.

Goal 2: Integrate the Use and Protection of Museum Collections with the Mission of the BLM. Ensure museum collections receive appropriate attention in publications, allocations and priorities. Appropriate BLM staff provide briefings, referral contacts, professional expertise and assistance on all aspects of federal and Bureau policy, collections management, general museology, anthropology, archaeology, history and paleontology to federal and state entities, professional societies, scientific colleagues, museums, universities, other non-governmental interest groups and the general public.

Goal 3: Establish Procedures for Accountability for Museum Collections Held in Non-Federal Facilities. Issue policy and guidance that supplements procedures for permittees' compliance with curation requirements, which will include confirmation to the Bureau of receipt of Bureau collections at curation facilities. Request facilities identify, in accordance with facilities' capabilities, Bureau collections, validating the reported information periodically. Determine the feasibility of repository agreements regarding collections and entering into agreements with those repositories willing to do so.

Goal 4: Support Education Efforts to Enhance Awareness of BLM Museum Collections. Promote protection, preservation and study of museum collections through public awareness, interpretation, public education, and research programs. Encourage volunteerism and partnerships. Through outreach efforts and partnerships, inform and educate BLM employees and the public about the value and importance of museum collections.

Goal 5: Maintain and Strengthen Collections Management Expertise Among BLM Staff Who Deal With Museum Collections. Hire adequate staff and participate in professional activities.

VI. HISTORY

Most of the public lands for which BLM now serves as steward were once part of the 1.8 billion acres of “public domain” lands acquired by the Nation between 1781 and 1867. Congress established the General Land Office (GLO) in 1812 to administer this public domain. The U.S. Grazing Service and GLO merged creating the BLM in 1946. The Bureau currently manages 264 million acres, about one eighth of America’s total land surface; significantly, this represents 41% of all of the lands under Federal ownership. The BLM manages lands in 27 states, but most are located in Alaska and 11 western states, encompassing Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, individuals and institutions have been conducting scientific expeditions on vast acreage of federal land, excavating and collecting millions of objects, some of which were transported to hundreds of non-federal facilities including universities, museums and historical societies (see Appendices I - III). It was not until 1906 that permits were issued for excavations under the Antiquities Act and the mid-1980s before BLM was delegated permitting authority. The BLM has only three internal collections facilities: the Billings Curation Center (BCC) Billings, Montana established in 1984; the Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) in Dolores, Colorado transferred to BLM management in 1988; and, the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (OTC) in Flagstaff Hill, Oregon opened in 1992. It is BLM policy that collections are not to be housed in field offices. The majority of collections originating from BLM managed land are housed in non-Federal facilities throughout the country.

VII. PROGRAM OVERSIGHT

Oversight for museum collections management in BLM is delegated to the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning. The lead responsibility for providing overall direction of BLM collections activities rests with the Heritage Resources and Tribal Coordination Group Manager. Express museum collections work is coordinated Bureauwide by the National Curator.

The specific responsibilities of the National Curator regarding museum collections management include:

- Coordination of museum collections issues nation-wide for the BLM.
- Formulation, data gathering and production of national BLM museum collections summary statistics for public, DOI, Office of the Inspector General, Government Accounting Office and Congressional inquiries.
- Communication, coordination, referral contacts and technical assistance provided to BLM, tribes, professional societies, museums, universities, other non-governmental interest groups, the media, DOI and other federal and state agencies and the general public regarding all aspects of museum collections and BLM museum collections/collections management policy.
- Formulation, data collection, research and preparation of national BLM museum collections and collections management policy, protocols, guidance, performance and program standards, budget development, annual reports, briefing documents, memoranda, general reports and model documents.
- Review, analysis and comment on proposed museum collections legislation and regulation.
- Member of Departmental working and policy groups.
- Creation and administration of the BLM Museum Partnership Program and grants.

Responsibility for implementation of museum collections management issues in the field is delegated to each BLM State Director. A range of staff expertise is available to the State Director depending on the issue. Field personnel involved may include the Deputy Preservation Officer, Native American Coordinator, NAGPRA Coordinator, and Regional Paleontologist. The 3 BLM curation facilities report to the relevant State Office, Field or Monument manager in each state.

Representing the BLM on the *Museum Program Executive Committee* is Deputy Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning, Elena Daly. The representative to the *Interior Museum Property Committee* is National Curator, Dr. Stephanie Damadio, and the representative to the *Property Management Partnership* is Senior Property Management Officer, Robert Donelson.

VIII. COLLECTION SIZE AND CONDITION

Internal and External Collection Size, External Collections Issues, and Collection Condition

Internal Collections - The BLM has only two internal repositories, the AHC and the BCC. The OTC is an excellent interpretive center which houses and uses some museum collections.

Internal BLM collections in 2001 consist of approximately 3,616,510 objects occupying approximately 14,880 cubic feet with 1,965 linear feet of associated documentation and records, and whose condition is safeguarded.

AHC

- At the close of Fiscal Year 2001, the AHC collections were estimated to consist of approximately 3,109,000 specimens, (principally archaeological specimens with some historic and paleontological materials), with 1,768 linear feet of associated documentation and records. Presently, collections at AHC occupy an area of approximately 7,416 cubic feet. AHC hosted 28,169 visitors to the Center.

BCC

- At the close of Fiscal Year 2001, the BCC collections were estimated to consist of approximately 505,960 specimens (principally archaeological specimens with some historic materials), with 181 linear feet of associated documentation and records. Reduction of the original collection size estimate is the result of data refinement through cataloging backlog reduction and the application of inventory sampling. Presently, collections at BCC occupy an area of approximately 1,864 cubic feet. BCC has no gallery spaces, but does host researchers, interns and educational groups.

OTC

- At the close of Fiscal Year 2001, the OTC collections were estimated to consist of approximately 1,550 specimens (principally archeological, with historical specimens and some natural history materials), with approximately 16 linear feet of associated documentation and records. Presently, collections at OTC occupy an area of approximately 5,600 cubic feet. OTC hosted 66,016 visitors to the Center.

External Collections - There are a number of issues which must be considered prior to any discussion of specific numbers of museum objects located in non-Federal facilities which are under the stewardship of the BLM.

External Collections Size Summary - Approximately 99 percent of all museum collections originating from BLM-administered lands are housed in professional non-Federal facilities that hold millions of museum objects. Due to limited resources, the BLM provides little or no funding to these facilities and, therefore, has limited control over collections and little can be required of them. The facilities themselves have limited resources and limited information regarding individual numbers of objects added to collections.

It has never been general museum practice to perform annual inventories of museum collections because it is very costly, provides information that contributes nothing to the educational or research value of the objects, and ultimately damages the very objects we seek to preserve. In an effort to obtain more precise information on this issue, a questionnaire was sent by BLM in 2000 to all museum believed to hold collections originating from BLM administered lands. The questionnaire requested information regarding inventories. Ninety-five repositories have responded in some way to the BLM questionnaire. Of those, 53 responded to questions regarding collections inventory (Note: not all of the institutions responding had BLM collections):

- 23 had no base line inventory
- 2 had an object-by-object inventory (both small institutions with small collections)
- 28 repositories had inventories BUT the inventories were based singularly, or on a combination of; lots (multiple to thousands of items), accession numbers (one to thousands of objects), sites (hundreds to thousands of objects), catalog numbers (single objects), or numbers of boxes (thousands of objects).

The responses to our questionnaire indicates clearly that it is not a professional practice or logistically possible to have detailed inventories. Given all of the factors listed above, supported data, it has never been BLM's practice to collect inventory data.

Due to constant changes in land status, lack of funding and personnel, the unique role of the federal government in the stewardship of collections in private facilities, the nature and purpose of collections, and the nature of cataloging, the BLM is unable to quantify external collections. However, as a result of this concerted BLM effort to locate facilities with BLM collections, it may be stated there are approximately 178 professional facilities: in 33 States and Canada (see Appendix I) holding millions of museum objects from BLM administered lands.

Net Increase and Decrease of Collections - It may be reasonably stated that, because there is an increase in collections yearly as a result of the constantly permitted excavations and projects that occur on the public lands, there has been a net increase in the number of collections in 2001. Since BLM does not dispose of, deaccession, or destroy museum collections, it can also be stated that there has not been a net decrease in collections in 2001.

Condition of Museum Collections

Background - Museum collections and their associated records under the stewardship of the BLM are stored in professional facilities whose mission is to preserve them. Generally, museums and facilities preserve museum objects in a manner that: is appropriate to the nature of the materials; protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from diverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; preserves data that may be studied in future analyses; and, protects collections from fire and theft.

Condition Definition - Acceptable condition is defined as "safeguarded," which means the following:

- collections are in secured locations;
- collections are managed consistent with their intended uses (some of the most common, but not the only, uses include research, exhibition, interpretation, and education); and
- their condition has not been materially degraded, i.e., the condition of the individual specimens in the collection is similar to when they were originally deposited in the facility.

This definition is predicated on the fact that all museum objects will ultimately deteriorate over time with use. The goal of safeguarding museum objects is to preserve them for as long as possible and to manage their condition during their intended use so as not to unduly hasten their deterioration.

Available Condition Data - Detailed information on condition is not normally collected by the BLM to manage museum collections because doing so is considered prohibitively expensive and not part of general professional methodology. Generally, minimum reporting on the condition of the BLM's museum collections is appropriate on an exception basis. That is, the BLM will gather information, including observations from employees or the public, to report on collections that are not in acceptable condition. However, in an effort to obtain more precise condition information, a questionnaire was sent in 2000 by BLM to all museum believed to hold collections originating from BLM-administered lands. The questionnaire requested information regarding the condition (excellent, good, fair, poor) of the collections.

Forty-one repositories responded to the condition question; 13 responded the condition of their collections were "excellent," 24 responded "good," 4 responded "fair," and none responded "poor."

Summary Condition Assessment - The condition of BLM's museum collections in Federal facilities is reasonably presumed to be acceptable unless there is proof to the contrary (e.g., breakage, noted deterioration, etc.). The BLM reasonably believes the museum collections in non-Federal facilities are being properly safeguarded. Figure 2 summarizes the condition of museum collections under the stewardship of the BLM.

Figure 2 - Condition of Museum Collections

Location	Number of Facilities	Condition
BLM Facilities	3	Acceptable Safeguarded
Non-Federal Facilities	Approximately 178	Acceptable* Safeguarded

*See Available Condition Data above for clarification.

IX. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The BLM has been actively involved in Congressional and Administrative dialog including the development of legislative language and comment and consultation with Native American and scientific communities since NAGPRA's inception. Numerous meetings, verbal direction, and technical assistance have been provided to the Field. Specific written guidance distributed Bureau-wide consists of a Handbook and 24 IMs, IBs, Memoranda or Summaries with 28 attachments providing; policy, guidelines, templates, protocols, summary information, as well as, copies of secretarial orders, statutes and regulations for a total of 281 pages NAGPRA implementation and or summary documents or policy guidance.

Inventories and Summaries have been substantially completed for Bureau collections and all materials which have been formally identified for repatriation or transfer under NAGPRA have been offered to the affiliated federally recognized tribes. To date, the BLM has published or has pending publication, 69 Federal Register *Notices of Inventory Completion*, *Notices of Intent to Repatriate* or newspaper *Notices of Custody Determination* identifying thousands of individual remains and objects for repatriation or transfer to affiliated federally recognized Indian Tribes. All claimed materials have been repatriated.

There are no annual reporting requirements for federal agencies or museums under NAGPRA.

X. GPRA Data on Museum Collections in 2001

Attendance at the 3 BLM locations exhibiting cultural and museum objects in 2001

94,207 visitors*

*The closure of the Oregon Trail Center for 3 months this year for retrofit, high gasoline prices in the West, and an extensive wildfire season in the Anasazi Heritage Center area with Mesa Verde closed for 3 weeks, affected visitor numbers to the remote, non-destination BLM museum facilities. These factors among others, such as weather, which the BLM has no control over, make this statistic misleading.

Total number of museum collection objects inventoried at the 3 BLM repositories

2,378,428

Number of Bureau sites accessible via the Internet that meet minimum standards in 2001

3**

Billings Curation Center (www.mt.blm.gov/bcc)

Anasazi Heritage Center (www.co.blm.gov/ahc)

National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (www.or.blm.gov/NHOTIC)

**number will remain the same as BLM has only the 3 facilities

XI. Contributors to the Museum Collections Management Report for 2001

Individuals providing some of the information, statistics and data included in this document

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Susan Thomas, Curator, Anasazi Heritage Center, Colorado
Alan Titus, Paleontologist, Grand Staircase-Escalante Monument, BLM Utah
David Wade, Curator, Billings Curation Center, BLM Montana

Appendix I: Non-Federal Institutions Holding Museum Collections from BLM Lands in 2001*

State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
Alaska	Alaska State Museum (Juneau)	E
	Alutiiq Museum (Kodiak)	A
	Anchorage Museum of History & Art (Anchorage) (<i>aka Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum</i>)	A, H
	Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center (Haines)	A
	Sitnasuak Native Corp (Nome)	A
	University of Alaska Museum (Fairbanks)	A, P
Arizona	Amerind Foundation (Dragoon)	A
	Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona (Tucson)	A
	Arizona State University, Department of Anthropology/Museum (Tempe)	A
	Arizona Western College (Yuma)	P
	Mesa Southwest Museum (Mesa)	P
	Mohave County Museum (Kingman) (<i>aka Mohave County Museum of History and Arts</i>)	H
	Museum of Northern Arizona (Flagstaff)	A, P
	Northern Arizona University, Laboratory of Quaternary Paleontology (Flagstaff)	P
	University of Arizona, Department of Geosciences (Tucson)	P
	University of Arizona, Laboratory of Paleontology (Tucson)	P
California	American River College (Sacramento)	A
	Buena Vista Museum of Natural History (Bakersfield)	P
	Cabrillo College (Santa Cruz)	A
	California Department of Parks and Recreation (West Sacramento)	A
	California State University (Bakersfield)	A
	California State University, Department of Anthropology (Carson)	A
	California State University (Chico)	A
	California State University, Museum of Anthropology (Chico)	A
	California State University (Fresno)	A
	California State University, Department of Biology (Fresno)	P
	California State University, Department of Anthropology Museum (Fullerton)	A
California	California State University (Long Beach)	A

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
	California State University (Sacramento)	A
	California State University (San Francisco)	A
	California State University (Sonoma)	P
	Claremont McKenna College (Claremont)	A
	Fowler Museum of Anthropology, UCLA (Los Angeles) (<i>aka Museum of Cultural History</i>)	A
	Fresno City College (Fresno)	A
	General Patton Memorial Museum (Riverside Co)	H
	Imperial Valley College, Barker Museum (El Centro)	A
	Kern County Museum (Bakersfield)	P
	Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (Los Angeles)	P
	Loma Linda University, Department of Natural Sciences (Loma Linda)	P
	Maturango Museum (China Lake)	A
	Orange County Archaeology/Paleontology Storage Facility (Santa Anna)	A
	Pacific Union College, Museum of Natural History (Angwin)	P
	Redding Museum of Art and History (Redding)	P
	San Bernardino County Museum (Bloomington)	A, P
	San Diego Museum of Man (San Diego)	A
	San Diego State University (San Diego)	A, P
	San Francisco State University, Treganza Museum (San Francisco)	A
	Sierra College (Rocklin)	P
	Southwest Museum (Los Angeles)	A
	University of California, Museum of Paleontology (Berkeley)	P
	University of California, Phoebe Hearst Museum (Berkeley) (<i>formerly Robert H. Lowie Museum</i>)	A
	University of California (Davis)	A, P
	University of California, Department of Anthropology/Archaeology Research Unit (Riverside)	A
	University of California, Department of Geological Sciences (Riverside)	P
	University of California (Santa Barbara)	A
	University of California, Department of Anthropology (Santa Barbara)	A
	Webb School, Raymond Alf Museum (Claremont)	P

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
Colorado	Colorado Historical Society (Denver)	A
	Colorado State University, Laboratory of Public Archaeology (Fort Collins)	A
	Denver Museum of Natural Sciences (<i>formerly History</i>) (Denver)	A, P
	Dinosaur Depot (Canon City)	P
	Museum of Western Colorado (Grand Junction)	A, P
	Pioneer Museum (Colorado Springs)	A
	Pitkin County Museum/Aspen Historical Society (Aspen)	A
	Silt Historical Park (Silt)	A
	Trinidad State Junior College (Trinidad)	A
	University of Colorado Museum (Boulder)	A, P
	University of Colorado (Denver)	P
	University of Colorado, Department of Anthropology (Denver)	A
	University of Denver, Department of Anthropology (Denver)	A
	University of Denver, Museum of Anthropology (Denver)	A
	Western State College (Gunnison)	A, P
Connecticut	Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University (New Haven)	A, P
	University of Connecticut, Department of Anthropology (Storrs)	A
Idaho	Boise State University (Boise)	A
	Eastern Repository of the Archaeological Survey of Idaho, Idaho State University (Pocatello)	A, P
	Northern Repository of Archaeological Survey of Idaho, University of Idaho (Moscow)	A
	Western Repository of the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (Boise)	A
	Idaho Museum of Natural History (Pocatello) (<i>aka Idaho State Mus</i>)	P
	Idaho State University, Idaho State Museum/Department of Anthropology (Pocatello)	A
Illinois	Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago)	A, P
	Southern Illinois University, University Museum, Center for Archaeological Research (Carbondale)	A
	University of Notre Dame (Notre Dame)	P
Kansas	Fort Hays State University, Sternberg Memorial Museum (Hays)	P
	University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology (Lawrence)	A
	University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History (Lawrence)	P

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
	Wichita State University (Wichita)	A
Maryland	Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore)	P
Massachusetts	Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (Cambridge)	A
	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem) <i>(formerly Peabody Museum of Salem)</i>	A
	Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Cambridge)	P
Michigan	University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology (Ann Arbor)	A
	University of Michigan, Museum of Paleontology (Ann Arbor)	P
Minnesota	University of Minnesota, Department of Geology (Minneapolis)	P
Missouri	University of Missouri (Kansas City)	P
	University of Missouri, Geology Department Museum (Columbia)	P
	Washington University, Department of Anthropology (St Louis)	A
Montana	Carter County Museum (Ekalaka)	P
	City of Butte, Chamber of Commerce (Butte)	A
	First Interstate Bank (Billings)	AW
	Museum of the Rockies (Bozeman) <i>(a.k.a. Montana State University Museum)</i>	A, P
	Musselshell County Museum (Roundup)	B
	Northern Montana College (Havre)	A, P
	Park County Museum (Livingston)	A
	Phillips County Museum (Malta)	P
	Prairie County Museum (Terry)	A
	Rocky Mountain College, Department of Anthropology and Sociology (Billings)	A
	University of Montana, Department of Anthropology (Missoula)	A
	University of Montana, Department of Geology (Missoula)	P
	University of Montana, Museum of Paleontology (Missoula)	P
	University of Montana , Statewide Archeology Survey (Missoula)	A
Nebraska	University of Nebraska State Museum (Lincoln)	P
	University of Nebraska (Lincoln)	A
Nevada	State Museum of Natural History (Las Vegas)	A, P
	Lost City Museum (Overton)	A

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
	Nevada State Museum (Carson City)	A, H, P
	Humboldt Museum (Winnemucca)(<i>aka North Central Nevada Historical Society</i>)	A, H, P
	Northeastern Nevada Museum (Elko)	A, P
	University of Nevada, Department of Anthropology (Stead Facility) (Reno)	A, H
	University of Nevada, Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies (Las Vegas)	A
	University of Nevada, Museum of Anthropology (Las Vegas)	A
	University of Nevada, Mackay School of Mines (Reno)	P
New Hampshire	Dartmouth College, Hood Museum of Fine Art (Hanover)	E
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University (Portales)	A
	Farmington Museum (Farmington)	P
	Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) (Santa Fe)	A
	New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science (Albuquerque)	P
	New Mexico State University, University Museum (Las Cruces)	A
	San Juan County Museum, Division of Conservation Archeology (Bloomfield)	A
	University of New Mexico, Department of Anthropology (Albuquerque)	P
	University of New Mexico, Department of Geology Museum (Albuquerque)	P
	University of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum (Albuquerque)	A
New York	American Museum of Natural History (New York)	A, P
	Buffalo Museum of Science (Buffalo)	P
	State University of New York (Binghamton)	A
	State University of New York (Brockport)	A
North Carolina	Duke University, Duke Primate Center (Durham)	P
	North Carolina State Museum of Natural History (Raleigh)	P
North Dakota	University of North Dakota, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology (Grand Forks)	A
Ohio	Kent State University (Kent)	P
	Marietta College, Department of Geology (Marietta)	P
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma, Department of Anthropology (Norman)	A
	University of Oklahoma, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman) (<i>formerly Stovall Museum</i>)	A, P
Oregon	University of Oregon, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA) (Eugene)	A

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
	Southern Oregon University, Department of Anthropology (Ashland)	A
Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh)	P
	University of Pennsylvania Museum (Philadelphia)	A
Rhode Island	Brown University, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology (Bristol)	A
South Dakota	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Museum of Geology (Rapid City)	P
Texas	Panhandle Plains Historical Museum (Canyon)	A
	University of Texas, Archaeology Research Laboratory (Austin)	A
	University of Texas, El Paso Centennial Museum (El Paso)	A
	University of Texas, Laboratory of Environmental Biology (El Paso)	P
	University of Texas, Southwest Biostratigraphic Institute (El Paso)	P
Utah	Brigham Young University, Department of Anthropology (Provo)	A
	Brigham Young University, Earth Sciences Museum (Provo)	P
	Brigham Young University, Life Science Museum (Provo)	P
	Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures (Provo) <i>(formerly Mus Arch & Ethno)</i>	A
	College of Eastern Utah, Prehistoric Museum (Price)	A, P
	Dan O'Laurie Museum (Moab) <i>(formerly Moab Museum)</i>	A, P
	Dinosaur Museum (Blanding)	P
	Edge of the Cedar Museum (Blanding)	A
	Southern Utah University, Museum of Southern UT (Cedar City)	A
	University of Utah, Department of Anthropology (Salt Lake City)	A
	University of Utah, University Museum of Natural History (Salt Lake City)	A,P
	Utah Field House Museum of Natural History State Park (Vernal) <i>(aka Dinosaur Natural Hist Mus)</i>	A, P
	Weber State Anthropology Museum (Ogden)	A
Virginia	Virginia Museum of Natural History (Martinsville)	P
Washington	University of Washington, Burke Museum (Seattle)	P
	Washington State University, Laboratory of Anthropology (Pullman)	A
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Public Museum (Milwaukee)	P
	University of Wisconsin, Museum of Natural History (Stevens Pt.)	P
Wyoming	University of Wyoming, Archaeological Repository, UWAR (Laramie)	A

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State	Repository (Location)	Collection Type
	University of Wyoming, Department of Geology/Geophysics (Laramie)	P
	Western Wyoming Community College (Rock Springs)	A
	Wyoming State Museum (Cheyenne)	A
Canada	Canadian Museum of Civilization (Hull, Quebec) <i>(formerly National Museums of Canada)</i>	A
	Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto)	P
	University of Alberta, Department of Geology (Edmonton, Alberta)	P
Total	178 repositories in 33 States and Canada	

*As of October 22, 2001. The numbers of facilities will fluctuate constantly due to the transfer of materials, additional data from museums, repatriation of NAGPRA materials, and the initiation or conclusion of research projects.

Legend

State State where museum collections facility is located.

Location Name or names of museum collections facility and city where located.

Collections Type

A Archaeology
AW Artwork
E Ethnology
H History
P Paleontology

Any questions regarding this document may be referred to Dr. Stephanie Damadio, National Curator at (916) 978-4650.

APPENDIX II: Map of BLM Museum Collections in the United States

Map may be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/docum/reposmapus.pdf>

APPENDIX III: Map of BLM Museum Collections - Western States

Map may be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/docum/reposmapwest.pdf>